1: Meek E, G-5 (1925-1930) 1931
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In the dry season the daily round is considerably different. A man on rising usually sits by the fire; and, if he can find nothing with which to break his fast, he waits patiently until the mid-day meal, unless he is shifting his compound or has to repair the old compound, in which case he will be busy the whole day. If he has nothing to do after lunch he may go off to a beer-bout or may betake himself to market, buying perhaps one or two sticks of cooked meat, or some pieces of cassava, which he consumes on the road home. A woman has, however, in the dry season to maintain her activities, drawing water in the early morning, preparing the mid-day meal, collecting wood (some of which she may sell in the market if she wants to purchase anything), and preparing the evening meal.

A youth rises at dawn and sits round a fire. If there is no food going he may betake himself to the bush to try his luck at hunting, returning in time for the mid-day meal. The afternoon is spent in chatting, or in further hunting, or in following up some love affair. The maiden pursues her usual duty of cleaning calabashes and pots in the morning, drawing water and helping her mother to prepare the mid-day meal. The afternoon is spent in amusement; or if she wants to buy some beads she may go off to the bush, collect wood, and sell it in the market. An old woman's duties are confined to putting out grain and household belongings in the sun, looking after small children, and guarding the compound while the others are out. An old man watches for an opportunity to withdraw to a beer festival; failing that he contents himself with weaving bags. Children have nothing to do in the dry season, as boys are then relieved of the duty of chasing away monkeys and of tying up goats, which are now allowed to wander about as they please.

Type of House.—The Katab and their neighbours are distinguished by the peculiar design of their houses, which is illustrated by the following sketches. It will be seen that the house is oval and has a receding roof. This design is said to render the hut more weather-worthy than the ordinary conical hut. I was unable to discover which tribe originated the design, but it is noticeable that among the Kagoro and Ataka many of the huts are still of the conical pattern, which would suggest that the Kagoro and Ataka had copied the oval design from